

## Golden Days

"ALL FAME and wealth gladly would I give," exclaimed Lord Monmouth as he looked down upon a merry group of celebrants at an Eton school holiday, "if I could be 16 again." Do the young folks in school and college realize that they are having the only real holiday time that they will ever have in their lives? In the school and college years, for the average boy and girl, there is less responsibility, less worry, less hardship, less insincerity, less bitterness, less physical and mental strain, less disappointment, less isolation, than there will ever be again.

It was Benjamin Disraeli who said that the friendships formed in school are the most enduring, because the most spontaneous and unselfish. There is a bond among school boys and school girls in their own sets, whether in the preparatory grades or in college, that has no parallel in after life, in society or in business. The school friendships may perhaps more properly be called school loves; and by this is not meant attraction between the sexes, but a different sort of love that boys have for boys, and that girls have for girls, in the days before the destructive process of worldly cynicism proceeds to harden and encase the souls of humankind.

And the boy or girl, having the opportunity to go to the upper schools or to college, and neglecting it, is making a mistake which means a permanent scar, a permanent disability in life. Of the lack of preparation for active competitive life, that results from neglected or deficient education, there is no need to speak. But of the social side, and the consequences of lack of experience and training of this nature, there is still much to be said.

Of all the endowments that a parent can give to a child, or that a school can give to a pupil, the first and finest and best is the ability to get on with one's fellow creatures.

Social contact in the broadest sense, ordinary human intercourse, is the one experience that is forced upon us all. Without it, there is death, actually or figuratively, in isolation, deprivation, bitter rebellion of the soul, and dark despair. For the average man and woman, there is no punishment so terrible as solitude. For the little child, the silence and aloofness of the mother is a reproach worse feared than physical chastisement.

And since social contact, human intercourse, is the universal need and universal experience, no endowment in this direction can be too rich, no training too complete, no preparation too elaborate. If we were compelled to choose among all gifts, just one single gift with which a child of ours might be endowed, it would be the power best to serve his fellow humans by living among them in the perfect democracy of the normal, natural, unspoiled human soul: the power to love all and to be loved by all: the power to live so that he would always be missed when he went away, and would be desired to return, and would ever be cherished, and welcome as the warmth of the winter sun is welcome, and is missed when it goes away, and is desired to return.

The ability to get on with one's fellow humans is the finest endowment that can be given to any boy or girl, the most valuable equipment for successful, joyous, and beautiful life. And toward this end, no means is more potent than the student contacts of college days. Not censure, but pity, is to be felt for the boy or girl who declines the opportunity of college experience. The book learning may come or it may not; it does not make much difference; but the social contact and permanent influence of life in a good college, the relationships there established, can never be imitated, duplicated, or replaced outside of college. And regret, all through life, will surely be the portion of any boy or girl who, having the opportunity, refused it.

Reflection upon this matter, just now timely in view of the early reopening of school and college, is stimulated by perusal of The Cactus, the students' annual of the university of Texas. It is a beautiful book of 350 pages, full of interesting descriptive matter, hundreds of portraits and groups, and of special interest, the many snapshots and sketches depicting student life in its manifoldness.

One can hardly gain any idea of the full round of life at the state university without either having personal experience of it, or gaining an impression from such a book as this Cactus annual. One often hears of the powerful bond of student friendship and fraternity and club spirit that exists among university of Texas graduates everywhere—unsurpassed by the spirit of any other college in this country. But the idea is somewhat vague until given concrete meaning by such a demonstration as that made in the student annual.

The summary of the college year shows a long list of pleasant and interesting diversions. But the most notable thing about student life at Austin is the very large number of social and special organizations promoting college spirit and friendly intercourse among the students.

There is student government at Austin, and the legislative and executive functions are exercised by the students' council, students' assembly, and woman's council. There is a cooperative society, maintaining a store and exchange.

The university has four regular student publications, and a press club. There are a Y. M. C. A., a Y. W. C. A., and the Newman club, a religious organization. There are nine "honor societies," including five Greek letter chapters of national societies. Greek letter fraternities number 18, and sororities seven. Many of these have members from the faculty as well as the student body, and also have members in the city.

Of social and special clubs there are upwards of 40. Aside from the purely social clubs, a dozen or so, there are an electrical engineers' club, economics club, law club, half a dozen literary societies, two dramatic clubs, a college band and orchestra, three or four musical and glee clubs, two art clubs, five or six debating and oratorical societies, and a number of town and county clubs, including a flourishing El Paso club of 23 members.

The university of Texas, shamefully neglected by the state, and getting along on the meager allowance of funds in spite of its magnificent endowment, is yet one of the strongest universities in the United States—not only one of the largest, but one of the very best. Its entrance standards are low, in order to bring its advantages to the largest possible number of youth; but its faculty is highly capable, its educational courses well developed, and any boy or girl desiring to advance beyond the mere "passing" achievements and do exceptional and original work will find the university faculty competent and ready to give all the direction and assistance that could be had anywhere. The university of Texas is a university for all the people, but while its purpose of wide inclusion and broad service is best served by making it comparatively easy to maintain scholarship standing, nevertheless the men responsible for the conduct of the university are not unmindful of the need of providing at Austin an advanced school of first rate facilities under the direction of the most competent men available in their special fields; and the high standards of the university teaching body are generally recognized among educators.

But after all is said and done, it is worth any boy's or girl's time and effort to go to college if for nothing else than to have the rough edges smoothed off by democratic contact with all kinds of people and to learn the great art of getting on with one's fellow humans.

If "the law's delays" could be applied accidentally in the case of some of the fellows whose sentence would naturally be "guilty but not proved," it might be a good thing for the country. Remember the famous old case: "We find the prisoner not guilty of the crime charged but nevertheless he doth deserve hanging."

## One-Sentence Philosophy

### POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

(Chicago News.)

A man cannot add to his stature by treading on other people's toes.

The eyes are the windows of the soul, and the first man must look out for himself.

He—"My first thought is of you."

She—"Don't you think second thoughts are best?"

It is better to share our joys than our sorrows. Incidentally, it is also much easier.

There is only one thing a woman likes better than being told a secret, and that is telling one.

"Good deeds never die," quoted the Simple Mug. "Perhaps not," added the Simple Mug. "But lots of them seem to go into a trance."

Silliness—"When do you think a man should marry?" Cynicus—"Not until he is thoroughly equipped to fight the battles of life."

Wink—"He married her for money, and she never lets him forget it."

Wags—"Well, when a fellow marries for money he naturally expects to have it thrown up to him."

### QUAKER MEDITATIONS.

(Philadelphia Record.)

"The pen is mightier than the sword," quoted the Wise Guy. "Just the same, I'll bet you a big apple the sword would make more money than the pen."

And what particular form of insanity has this one developed?" asked the visitor who was inspecting the asylum.

He is constantly writing popular songs," replied the guard. "Geel! I know where you can get a lot more if you want 'em," exclaimed the visitor.

What a silent place this world would be if we should all think twice before we speak.

GLOBE SIGHTS.

(Athens Globe.)

When a man hurries all day, it is hard for him to keep from eating supper that way.

Some certain member of the family is always needed to second the alarm clock's motion.

The million might kick in fairly close if people would do their best as often as they say they do.

The Chaucer usually does pretty well in a town where there are no No. 5 cements in among the popular amusements.

## Martyrs

By GEORGE FITCH.  
Author of "At Good Old Swash."

A MARTYR is a person who dies for the benefit of someone else. This, however, does not include those persons who die by request in order that the general atmosphere in their immediate vicinity may be improved.

Martyrs began with Eve. In the had old days they were so common that when a hundred early Christians were not fed to the lions each afternoon, business was very poor and the Roman people murmured against the straight-laced administration which was closing things up and making Rome a dead town.

Religious martyrs are not as common as they once were in civilized countries. Nowadays they are confined mostly to ministers who try to bring up families on \$400 a year, and to members of the Ladies' Aid Society who work themselves to death trying to earn enough money to recapture the church.

There are many other kinds of martyrs, however. In fact, the martyr business is still on the boom and new varieties are being put on the market each year.

Modern martyrs are used principally for object lessons. We hate to believe that any custom or condition is dangerous until some human being has been sacrificed thereby.

One hundred girls were burned up in a New York factory fire. This was one



"Murmured against the straight-laced administration which was closing things up."

of the finest martyrdoms since the Inquisition and did great good, as they now inspect factory buildings in New York every little while.

Seven hundred people were burned in a theater in Chicago, and now every theater in the country has "Exit" signs in red lights; and when said exits are found to be locked everyone feels at liberty to kick the manager with great vim.

Nine hundred people were drowned in the "General Slocum." These martyrs died usefully, because since then the custom of weighting life preservers with scrap iron has fallen into disuse.

Sixteen hundred people died on the "Titanic." As a result, steamships no longer whistle for icebergs to get out of the way, but go around them.

And every little while during the hot summer some baby in a tenement district dies of the heat and a reporter discovers the fact. The next day a \$10,000 ice fund is formed and a thousand babies are enabled to refrain from dying.

Thus it will be readily seen that the martyr business is more flourishing than ever. Martyrdom does great good, but it is exceedingly hard on the martyrs and it is to be hoped that this country will some day have sense enough to do its best thinking before the corner's in Adams.

## Letters to The Herald.

[All communications must bear the signature of the writer, but the name will be withheld if requested.]

### THE MEXICAN SITUATION.

Stanton, Tex., Aug. 13, 1913.

Editor El Paso Herald:

Being a constant reader of your paper, I noticed your question, "What would you do if you were president?"

Could not help smiling when I read the answers.

There is one answer, by sheriff Peyton Edwards, which is very somewhat with my idea. I don't know what I would do if I were in Mr. Wilson's shoes, because my idea would probably be different from those I have now, but I surely would do "what I can please," even if I had to contradict Mr. Bryan's views.

I was born in the model republic of Switzerland, and the very private citizen thinks he "knows it better." Yours truly, Erwin Baer.

### DALLAS MAN FOR GOVERNOR.

Dallas, Tex., Aug. 13, 1913.

Editor El Paso Herald.

No doubt your paper will be very much interested in the selection of some good and capable man for the office of governor next year for this great state, and I believe the situation and condition of our state at the present time make very plain the necessity of the people awakening to the real necessity of selecting some one who has not been so prominent in our past political differences, such as Pro and Anti or Bailey or anti-Bailey.

This state at the present time needs a man who has been a success in his own business and one who has had some experience as an executive, and who is capable of taking hold of the situation as it now exists, to relieve the state of its present chaotic condition and place it in the forefront, where it naturally belongs.

Now from my knowledge of men, I firmly believe we have such a man in the person of former mayor S. J. Hay, of Dallas, whom the people honored by electing him first mayor under the commission form of city government and who was asked by a united citizenry to serve a second term, which he did. Since his retirement, he has been elected president of one of our leading banks and a large manufacturing concern, which proves he has the ability.

If you can see your way clear to publish the above in the interest of your state, I will appreciate same. Yours respectfully, Pat O'Keefe.

### INTERURBAN MAY BE OPERATED BY SEPTEMBER 1

Harry Potter, of the El Paso Electric Railway, is sponsor for the statement that there is a possibility of the opening of the interurban railway to Ysleta round about the first of September.

## ABE MARTIN



Mr. Professor Alex Tansey is writin' a heart grippin' pastoral dramma entitled "Too Proud 't' Churn." Girls don't forget your elbows when you paint your white shoes.

### 14 Years Ago Today

From The Herald This Date 1899.

Edgar Pewel is home from Warrensburg, Mo., on his vacation.

Dr. Baird and Miss Nannie Baird returned from Cloudcroft last night.

Mr. G. W. News and children returned home from California today.

Rev. W. O. Millican and little daughter, Estelle, have returned from Fresno, N. M.

R. B. Blas, wife and children returned from Las Vegas last night.

Mayor MacGoffin and daughter, Mrs. Glasgow, after a week's stay in the mountains, returned home yesterday.

Attorney R. E. Neal came down from Alamogordo last night and went up to Las Cruces this morning on business.

Peyton Edwards, Will Ten Eyck and officer Taylor, after a two weeks' stay in the mountains, have returned to the city.

The carnival committee will hold a meeting this afternoon at the office of B. F. Hammett, when a program is to be decided upon.

Silver Peg, the well known prospector, and the results are very gratifying. He is now in the district, ready to start out within a few days for the Arizona mountains to prospect.

Frank R. Morris, freight and passenger agent of the P. & N. E., has declined the report that he is to be appointed superintendent of the Sacramento mountain branch.

Through his attorneys, P. H. Clarke, Palmer & Davis, John Wieland has filed a claim in the district clerk's office for \$15,000 damages against the T. & P. railway for personal injuries sustained by him in a collision with a street car.

"Some action should be taken at the next meeting of the city council," remarked a prominent citizen today, regarding the filling up of those two places on Overland street where the water has accumulated, which are fast becoming a menace to the public health.

Chief of police Lockhart has completed his official report for the month of July, and the results are very gratifying. Since chief Lockhart has been at the head of the police department, the business of the city has materially increased and every month a handsome revenue is turned into the city treasury.

The most important meeting of the carnival committee has had this far was held at the office of B. F. Hammett, when the following were present: Messrs. Stewart, Martinez and Powers, T. S. Stewart, Felix Martinez, A. K. Albers, George E. Jones, J. K. Kilby, C. C. Van Bell, E. A. Lain, B. P. Wake. No organization was perfected. The objection was raised that the names of those who would join the company.

After since the late war with Spain when El Paso was not allowed representation in the Texas volunteers, the feeling among the people is that this city should have a crack military company to compare favorably with any companies in any east Texas city.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting was held at the following were present: William Roelke, Sam Green, A. J. Dieter, Arthur Hill, Joe Jean, George E. Jones, J. K. Kilby, C. C. Van Bell, E. A. Lain, B. P. Wake. No organization was perfected.

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## Basement Bakeries Banned

Modern Bread Making Establishments Are All Above Ground and Bright and Clean.

By Frederic J. Haskin.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15.—

Nothing in the world will so incline the average person toward a diet of bread as will a visit to a well equipped modern bakery such as may be found in most of the larger towns and cities. All doubts as to the purity of the product is dispelled by the shining walls and white floors, the polished metals and gleaming glass, which surround all baking operations. The modern bakery is absolutely a daylight establishment with plenty of sunny windows. The dark, gloomy basement bakery belongs to a former time, if it is out of place in the present. No matter how clean its proprietor may endeavor to keep it, the product of the underground bakery is bound to be less free than that coming from the surface building which has its air purified and lightened by the sun each day.

### Feats Run On Cellular Bakeries

The Master Bakers' association has declared in favor of the bakery which is above the ground and despite the fact that the excellent breads which have been obtained in the old basement shops, these are rapidly being replaced by the modern baking plant. At least two stories high, in order that a free circulation of air may be obtained. The largest bakeries may be three or four stories, each one of which is devoted to a special part of the bread making process.

The keynote of a good bakery is absolute cleanliness. Usually everything is as nearly pure white as possible. The walls are apt to be of shining white tile. Some bakers prefer a wood floor, but that case it is scrubbed daily so that it is as nearly white as soap and water can make it. The great mixing troughs are of white enamel steel and many of the modern ovens are also built of white tiles with the doors of enamel steel so that no iron or red brick is visible. Other bakers prefer the old-fashioned steel portable ovens without enamel, but in any case their absolute cleanliness is apparent to the most casual observer.

### Only Best Flour Used

In every large bakery there is a great store room in which hundreds of thousands of barrels of flour are kept in order that the flour may be properly aged before being used as well as to provide ample reserve stock. Contrary to popular belief this flour is of the highest grade upon the market and the trade mark of the firms to which the housewife pays the highest price for the flour used in her own kitchen. Only the best flour will be accepted by the modern baker, and he is willing to know that the market and buys in such great quantities, he is able to secure a finer and more uniform flour than it is possible for the housewife to buy.

The flour for baking bread is run through a special screen of silk bolting to remove the last vestige of roughness. Each ingredient is weighed with scientific exactitude. The mixing is done by electric power and the dough is kept at a uniform temperature which is kept absolutely uniform.

The mixing room in which the great masses of dough are mixed by specially devised machinery, in a manner calculated to develop the highest amount of gluten, is maintained at a constant temperature than the fermenting or raising room. The kneaded or mixed dough is transferred into huge steel fermenting troughs in which it is kept for that purpose. Here the temperature is preserved at whatever stage desired by the baker. The special dough which is being developed or fermented, which is being developed or fermented, is kept at a uniform temperature.

The perfectly raised dough is then passed out into the molding room, where it is put into the various kinds of bread and rolls produced by the bakery. A machine, known as a dividing machine, for separating the dough into the proper portions, is interesting. A sufficient quantity of dough is deposited into a hopper, from which the dough finally passes into the opening of the machine.

Six loaves of equal weight, are automatically divided, and from there are passed on to the automatic proofing and molding machines.

Another separating machine, of equal interest, is one into which a portion of the dough is deposited. A steel lid clamps down upon it, and after the pressure of a lever, pressure is brought to bear upon this portion of the dough, the lid is opened, and the dough is divided into six equal parts. This work is carried on at a rapid speed.

### Little Handling By Hand

Most bread requires very little handling. In fact it is only the fancy breads that require handling by hand. Those known as Vienna bread, cottage loaf, and breads that are baked on the hearth of the oven, are moulded and handled by hand.

### Must Be Chemist

The modern baker must be a scientific chemist and his bakery equipment must include a chemical laboratory in which various sorts of tests can be made accurately. Seldom if ever do two shipments of flour have the same chemical composition. The wheat may vary from season to season because of some chemical change in the soil. The slightest difference in the milling process may affect the flour. The modern baker takes no chances. Each new flour is tested in the laboratory by special formula prepared for it alone. Samples of bread from the formula are baked in the laboratory in order that the chemist may know absolutely what results he may expect.

The machines and instruments supplied to add to the modern baker's equipment without number. The mixing machines in themselves represent variety. One of these, designed by the largest of the bakery establishments in the country, is credited with having been largely influential in bringing about the improved quality of bread so noticeable within the last decade. This machine is operated by electricity so that the operator, by simply pressing a lever can give a mass of dough as many thousand movements or revolutions as the directions call for. By this invention one man in charge of a mixing room can direct the kneading or mixing of dough sufficient for thousands of loaves. This machine has made it possible to secure 22 per cent more gluten from a given quantity than by any other method known to bakers. The new wheat and scientists agree that the bread from it is more digestible and also more nutritious.

There are special blending plants which sift, weigh and convey the flour to the mixer. Some of these have been built under special reference to the question of the flour, and it is claimed to produce a finer and softer quality of bread. Some of these have the capacity to serve a number of flour blends and with the mixers, dividing machines and other large equipment it is possible for a large bakery to turn out 100,000 loaves of bread as daily average, with considerable reserve capacity for sudden emergencies.

The ovens of such a bakery seem like good sized buildings in themselves. Most of them depend upon coal for their heating power. Electricity has been tried but has not proved satisfactory for the large commercial bakery. Gas is used in some of the smaller bakeries and for some special purposes in the larger establishments. The largest ovens, built of brick or

## Cochise Experiment Farm

Arizona Is Preparing to Ascertain Many Things of Value to Farmers—Little Interviews.

ARIZONA has just located an experimental farm at Cochise, between Benson and Tucson. According to W. E. Barnes, traveling freight and passenger agent of the Southern Pacific company at Tucson, there is great agricultural development going on in Arizona, with a very promising outlook. He says the Sulphur Springs valley is to have one of the best equipped experimental farms in the whole southwest.

"The experiment station of the University of Arizona, under the direction of Prof. R. H. Forbes," Mr. Barnes said, "has but recently perfected title to a large tract of land at Cochise, on the Southern Pacific. Prof. A. M. McComie will have control of the work. The farm will be in charge of Prof. C. C. Killip, who is but recently from Mexico, where for the past seven or eight years he has been teaching agriculture under the Mexican government. Prof. McComie is now at Cochise, determining moisture, analyze soil and outline the work to be done."

A farmhouse, barn, silo and well will be constructed at once. Three methods of experimentation will be employed, purely dry farming, irrigation by pump and the conservation and use of flood water.

"Experiments will be made with all sorts of crops," Mr. Barnes said, "each crop order to determine the best methods of handling each crop. A silo will be built to determine the best method of storing feed. No part of any unit of area of land under prevailing conditions in Arizona."

"They will also experiment in dairy stock, sheep, beef cattle and hogs. It is the intention to make the station the best experimental farm in the southwest. The Southern Pacific company has made a most liberal contribution to the work."

A marked advance in the development of the Sulphur Springs valley is close at hand. Cochise and the people of the Sulphur Springs valley are to be compensated upon getting the experimental farm."

"They have a typhoid train service in Sonora now," Mr. Barnes said. "The waters of the Perce O. company. They try weekly to run a train south and then try weekly to get it back."

"I am looking forward to an active interest in the water project," says Winchester Cooley. "There has been a slight decline during the past few weeks, owing to the recent rains, but the water in the El Paso contributes \$1,500,000 each summer to California and bank balances are being accumulated for the winter. The demand for good commercial water is bound to be brisk in the fall and winter. The El Paso is a good demand for 50 per cent power."

Asked what he would do in the Mexican situation, county judge A. J. Rylar said: "I would try and find out the situation, give the president a chance to get arms and ammunition; let both sides have arms and ammunition."

Judge W. M. Caldwell, attorney, said: "I wouldn't tell the reporters."

"Ernest Jones, attorney, said: 'Quiet down.'"

R. B. Eilers, attorney, said: "I represent the Huerta government. The plan is as to what I would probably do."